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FOR PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHELAN, of New York.

The Republican party shows its faith

in Republican principles by a purpose

to fight the campaign upon the tariff as

the leading issue, but their opponents

of various sorts seem not to have that

confidence.

In 1870 the national, State and municipal

debts of the country were nearly

\$84 per capita. In 1890, after twenty

years of protection, those public debts

are only \$32 per capita. And yet the

calamity raises his dismal howl.

EVERYBODY who was at the Fort

Wayne convention, even those who at-

tended the two national bodies, declare

that the State convention surpassed the

national in spontaneous enthusiasm. A

large quantity was bottled up to take

home.

MR. CLEVELAND's claim to popular

support rests on the assumption that he

is better than his party. President

Harrison does not claim to be any bet-

ter than his party, nor do Republicans

admit that the party is any worse

than he.

The independent Washington Post

has come to the conclusion that in all

calculations as to the outcome in Indiana

this year "the bulk of the soldier vote

may as well be assigned to the Repub-

licans at the start." The Post has stated

a fact with accurate brevity.

In the approaching campaign Demo-

crats will follow a leader on whose banner

is inscribed the date "1888," and the

words, "Defeated by Benjamin Harri-

son." The Republicans will follow a

leader who has the prestige of victory,

and whom they believe to be invinc-

ible.

WHENEVER the American people are

ready for a period of inactivity they elect

a Democratic President and Congress,

but whenever they have any important

business to transact they put a Repub-

lican in the White House and elect a

Republican Congress. This year they are

intent on business.

ONE of those correspondents who went

to Fort Wayne to send Eastern papers

misrepresentations for news starts a long

dispatch with the statement that the ad-

ministration was ignored, but closes

with the declaration that the President

was indorsed in the platform. If such

correspondents admit one truth to their

reports, their usefulness is gone.

If the Democratic organs imagine that

their prattle to the effect that the Pres-

ident opposed the nomination of Gov.

Chase will affect a Republican vote, let

them keep it up. Governor Chase and

those nearest him know better. Besides,

no Republican in Indiana is believing

anything about the Republican ticket

that an Indiana Democratic organ is

saying.

SENATOR VEST's attack on lawyer

Campbell, chairman of the Republican

national committee, on the ground that

he was counsel for Phil Armour, has

had an amusing recoil. It turns out

that W. C. Goudy, and not Campbell,

was Armour's attorney. Mr. Goudy is a

prominent Democrat, and has the credit

for delivering Illinois' forty-eight votes

to Cleveland. Senator Vest is being

heartily laughed at.

WHEN Senator Hill was in New York,

the other day, he left word at the hotel

office that he would see no reporters. He

also denied the rumor that he had pre-

pared a manifesto pledging his support

to Mr. Cleveland in the coming cam-

paign, and as this was what the report-

ers wanted to see him about, they took

their information at the office and left

him in peace. The manifesto has not

yet made its appearance.

THE Chicago Herald reprints the anti-

tariff resolution of the Chicago conven-

tion and declares that "there is no

place on this platform for any man

to stand who is tainted in the slight-

est degree with the heresy of pro-

tection." There are thousands of Demo-

crats who are patriotic enough to be-

lieve that American markets should be

preserved for American producers, yet

it is strictly true, as the Herald says,

that there is no longer standing-room

for them in the Democratic party.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE STE-

VENSON has decided to go to New York

to meet the committee and receive the

notification of his nomination. The

Chicago Herald thinks he "would bet-

ter remain in his own home, like a sturdy

Western Democrat, until the notifica-

tion committee visits him and until it

comports with Mr. Cleveland's dignity

to communicate with him." Mr. Ste-

venson does not seem that kind of a

Democrat. He is anxious to be seen

and heard, and he is doing so much

talking that the chances are Mr. Cleve-

land will snub him when they meet.

## A TALK WITH REPUBLICANS.

The nomination of a State ticket is the last in the series of steps necessary to the formal opening of the campaign, and it is now on. As the entire work of the campaign will be compressed into four months, Republicans cannot begin it too soon. In all moral respects, as the spirit of harmony, hopefulness and firm determination to win, the party never was in better shape. There is also a general feeling that this is a Republican year, and that, in addition to having the best of the issues, State and national, the drift of popular sentiment is in a Republican direction. To this must be added the confidence inspired by the popularity of President Harrison's administration and the universal satisfaction with the exceptionally strong ticket just nominated at Fort Wayne.

While these considerations fully justify the hopeful and almost confident feeling that prevails among Republicans, the fact remains that a great deal of hard work must be done during the next four months in order to realize the rosy expectations of success which are now entertained. They are, indeed, justified, but they are only expectations. If they are to be made reality, no time must be lost.

Indiana is notoriously a very close State, the majority either way never exceeding a few thousand votes in an aggregate vote of more than half a million. This year the aggregate vote will probably reach 600,000, and the majority either way will not be larger than usual. This shows that the fixed voting population of the State is very nearly equally divided between the two great parties. The number of Republicans and the number of Democrats whose principles are fixed, and who regularly vote their respective party tickets, are very nearly equal. The scale is turned by the floating and uncertain vote, which includes independent voters and those who are accessible to argument and subject to change. Assuming that each party is equally successful in getting out its full vote, it follows that the one which captures the most of the floating vote, the independent and unconvinced vote, will carry the day. The term "floating vote" is not used here in the sense of a purchasable vote. The two great points, then, to be seen to are, first, getting out a full Republican vote, and, second, making as much impression as possible on the unstable and independent vote. It is hardly necessary to say that this implies organization and hard work. Without these things can be accomplished, and each is a necessary concomitant of the other. Organization without work is waste of time, and work without organization is waste of labor. The two must go hand in hand. Within the next thirty days there should be a Republican club organized in every township and voting precinct of the State which has not one already, and they should enter at once on the work of the campaign. They should hold frequent meetings and take in all the new members possible. Put the young men in places of responsibility. Make lists, and revise them frequently, of doubtful voters, and ply them with good Republican papers. Visit them socially and invite them to join the club. Especially make plain people and workmen welcome at the club meeting. But, above all, do not neglect to circulate free Republican newspapers. Obtain as soon as possible a copy of the election-law and make the method of voting a special object of instruction. Uniforms and brass bands are not necessary for this kind of work, and the money they cost would be much better expended in circulating Republican papers. A thousand copies of any good Republican weekly paper placed in the right hands in every county of the State from now till November would make thousands of votes. There is a great deal of this sort of work to be done before the present hope of Republican success can be realized, and it should be commenced immediately. There is a great deal of latent energy and enthusiasm now stored among Indiana Republicans, and if it is wisely utilized and applied it will bring a splendid victory in November. The only way to utilize them effectively is in organization and work.

## FIGURES FOR FARMERS.

The organs of the party which is now before the country as the champion of the British or free-trade tariff theory never cease their reiteration of the assertion that the McKinley tariff law has not helped the farmer. A few official figures will show how false that assumption is.

By the old law the duty on imported horses was 20 per cent. of their value. As horses were appraised much below their real value, say from \$25 to \$50, the duty was not sufficient to check the import of Canadian and Mexican horses. The McKinley law made the duty \$30 a head for all horses valued at less than \$150, and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* for those of that value. What has been the result? During 1889, under the old law, the value of horses imported was \$2,022,346, while during 1891, under the McKinley law, it was \$1,073,579. That is, the advance of the duty kept out of our markets a million dollars' worth of Canadian horses in 1891 and made room for home-raised horses to that amount. The duty on cattle was raised to \$10 per head. The result has been that the importation fell from \$208,979 under the old law, in 1889, to \$12,857 under the McKinley law, in 1891. The old duty on barley was 10 cents a bushel, but it was raised to 30 cents. The result has been that the importation of barley has fallen from \$6,328,297 in 1889 to \$1,631,542 in 1891. That is, the keeping out of foreign barley in 1891 made a market for 4,696,000 bushels of home-raised barley, which was bought abroad in 1889. Eggs were free under the old law, but a duty of 2 cents a dozen was imposed by the present. With no duty \$3,071,614 worth of eggs came into our markets from Canada in 1889, but only \$383,497 worth

when the duty was applied. The duty on hay was increased from \$2 to \$4 per ton, and the result has been that the importation has fallen from \$1,183,193 in 1889 to \$451,832 in 1891. The duty on flaxseed and linseed was increased from 30 to 35 cents a bushel. During 1889, with the lower duty, \$4,136,736 worth of these articles were imported, while only \$855,409 worth came into the country in 1891 under the higher McKinley duty. This list might be extended, but these items tell the story. That the good results of higher protection for the American farmer may be clearly presented to the eye and mind, let the above official figures be grouped as follows:

	Imported in 1889.	Imported in 1891.
Horses.....	\$2,022,346	\$1,073,579
Cattle.....	208,979	12,857
Barley.....	6,328,297	1,631,542
Eggs.....	3,071,614	383,497
Hay.....	1,183,193	451,832
Flaxseed.....	4,136,736	855,409

Total.....\$15,911,164 \$4,610,005

Thus it appears that the increased duties of the McKinley law have reduced the value of those half dozen articles purchased abroad from \$15,911,164 to \$4,610,005, or \$11,292,158, which is over 70 per cent. Will anybody assert that a market which is broadened \$11,292,000 is of no value to the American farmer?

If the free-trade policy had been pursued, and had a majority in Congress favored the many Democratic measures offered to bring about free trade in ships, we should have bought our new navy in the "cheapest market" and not have been able to build a ship. Because Republican leaders have insisted on building a navy at home, of home materials, our ship-yards are prepared to turn out ships which are rivals of the best in the world. To-day we have two of the fastest ships on the ocean under the flag of the United States, on the pledge that the owners will build twice as many just as good for their line in this country. Yesterday one of the builders announced that work would be begun on them just as soon as the details for the mail-carrying contracts could be concluded. Some one may ask how this interests Indiana. There are many answers. It is better for Indiana that American foreign trade be carried in American ships. It is for the advantage of the Indiana farmer to have these ships built at home, of American material and by American mechanics, because thousands of men in mine, mill and ship-yard, with double the foreign wages, will become the sole consumers of the products of the American farm and of other American industries. It means a larger home market.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, a delegate to the Chicago convention, and a member of the platform committee, has reached home and submitted to an interview. He professes to be pleased with the tariff plank that the convention adopted in place of the one reported by the committee. That is, he agrees with its spirit, but thinks it might have been put in better language. "As the platform stands," says Mr. Russell, "you have the brutal, crude, uncouth words of the West instead of the accurate phraseology of the East." This is too bad. It would be a matter of literary interest to know just what polished words Mr. Russell and his Eastern friends would use in framing an out-and-out free-trade plank for their party, but they can comfort themselves with the assurance that "brutal, crude and Western" as it is, its meaning is plain. Everybody knows that it means free trade, low wages and ruin to American industries.

The affidavit of William B. Whiffen, published in the Journal yesterday, is strong and direct to the point that Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice-president, was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The affidavit swears that he met Mr. Stevenson three different times at meetings of the order in 1864, twice in the town of Metamora, Ill., and once at a State council in Springfield. Mr. Stevenson denies the charge, and so there is an issue of veracity. It is not disputed, however, that he was a Democratic candidate for presidential elector, in 1864, on the Chicago platform, which denounced the war as a failure and advocated peace on any terms. Whether Mr. Stevenson was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle or not, he was undoubtedly what was called in war times a copperhead.

If Indianians could read but a small part of the handsome things that are being said nowadays about President Harrison in all parts of the country, their State pride would be greatly aroused. Here is what the temporary chairman of the Iowa Republican State convention said in his speech:

The Republicans have named for their standard-bearer the man who led us to victory in 1888; the man who has made more illustrious the long-honored name of Harrison; the man who has honored his country with one of the cleanest and best administrations in our history; the man who stands for right and law, regardless of fear or favor; the man who, by his acts and words, has always defended his party; the man who has honored the office of President more than the office has honored him.

And the convention cheered tumultuously.

WHILE the professional Democrat is declaring that the Republican policy of reciprocity amounts to nothing, Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian leader, in a commercial meeting in London, declared that the American "system" of reciprocity was doing English commerce far greater injury than was the McKinley tariff, the British consuls having reported that American reciprocity was taking from Great Britain her trade in Brazil, and that the "octopus" was throwing its tentacles over the West Indies and Spanish Antilles.

The New York Tribune speaks in terms of hearty approval of the organization of the national Republican committee, and vouches to the fullest extent for the ability and fitness of its new officers. It also says the organization of the New York State committee is peculiarly significant in that "it tells of the end of faction, and of a unity of sentiment and harmony of effort which have been present in Republican coun-

cils during the last dozen years none too often and none too strongly."

THERE isn't a great deal that can be said about a baby, and everything possible in praise of Mrs. Cleveland has been said so many times that the Democratic Jenkinses are rejoiced at the fresh opportunity for gush afforded them in the fact that General Stevenson has a son's daughter. The age of sixteen and twenty. If there are more beautiful, attractive and accomplished young women west of the Alleghenies than the Stevensons the afore-said Jenkinses have left no language with which to describe them. The wonder is that the fame of their beauty and grace has not spread beyond the confines of Bloomington even while their papa was yet in private life, and in pursuit of the fugitive dollar through a non-union coal mine.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Did either Mr. Dewey or Mr. Reid run for any important office on the Democratic ticket?

Mr. Dewey was the Liberal Republican candidate for Secretary of State in New York in 1872, and was defeated. Mr. Reid has never been a candidate for an elective office.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Can a supervisor take charge of stock running at large outside of his district?

No.

## THE STATE NOMINEES.

The Elections Made at Fort Wayne Heartily Indorsed by the Republican Press.

Union City Eagle: Chase and Shockney. A ticket that can't be beat.

Winchester Journal: The ticket is a good one throughout, and is a winning one. Noblesville Ledger: It is a winning ticket, and a sound expression of principles.

Muncie News: The ticket is one which can be heartily supported by all Republicans.

Anderson Herald: The ticket will receive the hearty indorsement of the whole party.

Shelbyville Republican: It is a strong ticket, and one that will surely be elected in the fall.

Richmond Palladium: It is an excellent ticket, and one the enemy will find hard to beat.

Elkhart Review: The ticket is exceptionally strong and well distributed. It can be elected.

Fort Wayne Gazette: It is a good ticket from start to finish, and will be elected by a rousing majority in November.

Evansville Standard: When it comes to getting votes, the ticket of Governor Chase will be the equal of any of them.

Steele Republican: The ticket is exceptionally strong throughout, while the platform is one that every Republican can enthusiastically indorse.

Wabash Plain Dealer: It is an ideal "people's ticket," a ticket which there is scarcely a doubt will be triumphantly elected.

Logansport Journal: It is a good ticket, a strong ticket before the people, and one which recognizes the progressive and elevating elements of society.

West Lebanon Gazette: It is the strongest ticket in the location and personnel that it has been the good fortune of the party to name for many years.

Seymour Republican: If Governor Chase will organize himself as well as the party as they did at the convention his victory will be complete.

South Bend Tribune: We do not believe any State convention ever made stronger friends for Allen and Pettibone, while the people with a stronger platform.

Marion Chronicle: The ticket is a good one. It will attract the full Republican strength, and we may expect to see this year a political battle fought upon party principles.

Lafayette Courier: Both platform and ticket are worthy of the heartiest commendations, and we are confident they will be heartily indorsed by a large majority of the people next November.

The Kokomo Gazette Tribune. From first to last in ticket and platform the convention's work is most commendable, and the Indiana Republican campaign opens with every promise of victory for the Republican ticket.

Bluffton Chronicle: To say that Republicans are pleased with the work of the convention but mildly expresses it; they are more than pleased. The ticket is one of the strongest ever nominated within the State, and is true blue from beginning to end.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune: The nomination of Governor Chase was clearly demanded by an overwhelming majority of the plain people. The ticket harmonizes the strongest Republican vote in the State, and is popular and commanding in the personality of every nominee.

Evansville Journal: Being a Republican year, the work of the ticket is going to be elected. The nomination of Mr. Shockney for the State treasurer'ship is a happy bit, and his legion of friends in the State, and especially in this neck of the woods, congratulate him on his success in the convention.

Washington Gazette: No better man could have been named than Ira J. Chase to lead the Republican ticket in Indiana. His great popularity among the soldiers, the common people, and his record as a citizen, soldier and Christian minister, rendered him invincible before the convention.

Owen County Journal: No better ticket could have been presented than the one before the suffrages. The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-governor each have elements of strength that will greatly aid in the carrying of the Republican vote to the State, and every candidate on the ticket is a first-class man.

Terre Haute Express: We are under the impression that Governor Chase will get around the State several times before election day. He will traverse more territory and attend more meetings day and night and wherever he goes he will carry the Republican vote to the State, and every candidate on the ticket is a first-class man.

Frankfort News: With Chase and Shockney to lead and the remainder of the ticket composed of the experienced and able, the Republicans of Frankfort and Clinton county, as well as the State at large, certainly have reason for accepting the decision of the Fort Wayne convention with hearty and enthusiastic approval.

Greensburg Banner and Times: In this, his congressional district, Governor Chase is known as the champion of the people, and his name is a guarantee of success for Congress, and the great advantage of the Colonel's majority, is still fresh in the minds of our people. As a vote-getter, the term "buckaroo" is a misnomer, and the condition of the special appropriation has nothing to do with the finance of the World's Columbian Exposition itself or with the progress of the work.

Row Over the Free Tip-Plate Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The joint resolution extending for fifteen days the appropriations for the support of the government passed the House to-day, after some discussion. The Republicans of the House then proceeded to filibuster against the tip-plate bill, and their effort was successful in preventing its consideration. "The bill will not pass this House," was the prophecy of one of the leading Republican members of the House, and many of the Democrats yielded to